## FOR THE STANDARD. To Gen. Edward B. Dudley:

Your letter accepting the nomination as the "Whig" party's candulate for Governor, is pronounced by one of your supporters to be "just such an one as the times demanded." 'That it meets the approbation, and may answer the purposes of those who called it forth, is not to be wondered at. But that it will be received by the Preemen of North Carolina, as commining sentiments and evincing teelings that they approve,

is what I cannot believe.

"The relation which [900] now bear towards the public," did indeed call for "some exposition of your political opinions." Yet, instead of giv-ing this exposition, your letter is filled with pular favor, -since by exciting prejudices against others, they hope to avoid any inquiry in regard to their own merits. But accusotum is one thing. proof another. You, sir, have shown a fiberal disposition to accuse—however feeble you may have been in proof. The very character of your proof only exposes the grounds of your prejudices. If you expect to convince the public by such exploded accusations, collected from the columns of Mordecai M. Noah, or the notorious your witnesses, to give the least credit to their

But what are your charges, and what the nathre of your proof? You charge Mr. VAN BUnen with being "a Northern man in soul, in principle, and in action, with no one feeling of sympathy or of interest for the South"-that "he is an Abolitionist" -that "he has belonged to all parties, and betrayed them all." These are your charges against him; and against "his political friends in Congress, and in our Legislare," you have had the hardihood to fulminate your denunciations en masse, charging them with using "sundious efforts to evade" the slave question, and with "a time-serving policy, sickening to the heart of every patriot of the South."-This, sir, is a serious charge; and one that the unswervingly acted with the Republicans of his to ponder well before making But your object seems to be to destroy others, in order to aid your own elevation and that of your friends.

Binination I shall be brief, since much of it has been so often refuted, as to render it unworthy

Yon charge Mr. Van Buren with being a Northis be evidence of hostility in feeling and in interest to the South, what becomes of Daniel Webthe election of Mr. Van Buren ?

This charge about the tariff has been so often made, and answered; as to tender it needless again to notice it. The letter of Mr. Van Buren in answer to the Shocco committee, just before tisfactory, as to silence all cavil at that time.diffate, defended Mr. Van Buren against this freemen of the State. charge !! The People of the State, with a full knowledge of the charge, voted for him as Vice President, thereby declaring themselves as satisfied. Your proof of a tariff hostility to the South has been heretofore passed upon, and pronounced insufficient. I, therefore, plead against this old charge, a former arraignment, trial; and ac-

Let us now examine your new charge, and see prejudice. You charge that Mr. Van Buren is to obey ? an Abolitionist; and you, sir, are the first to make so bold a charge. Not even the Editors of the whig presst have had the hardihood to prefer such a charge; and if ever before made. it is alone to be found in the columns of Duff Green's Telegraph. The charge implies a willinguess to see the Slaves of the South emancipated, and a disposition to have it effected no matter in what way, or by what means. Do you truth? My respect for your understanding, however little I may have for your liberality or can-dor, forbids such a belief. You have uttered the charge under excited feelings, and for political effect; and you must, in your dispassionate inoments, he forced to repent of it. What is upon the subject of Slavery-his course on the Missouri question - his support of Rufus King-I must again remark, that the whole of this proof by General Dudley himself .- Ed. was in possession of the public before the last election, was then examined, and satisfactority explained. It has been established by those who were on the spot and had the best means of knowing, that Mr. Van Buren's "course" on the Missouri question was such as the restrictionists distressing account of the situation of the poor with which I am indentified. decidedly condemned. In proof of this, I might ask you if those who were the most active in sustaining the Missouri question, are not now the came to the following: "Among the labouring bitterest opponents of Mr. Van Buren ? . Was not John Sergeant, its ablest champion on the floor of on Sundays, is rarely used. Now what must be Congress? and yet he was the candidate for Vice | inferred from this, but that the people of Scot-Pressdent, at the last election, on the Clay ticket, -was supported and voted for by at least one (and he at the head of the list) of the "whig" committee on whose invitation you have become a candidate-by many others who are now yourpolitical friends, --- and may have been by your self, for aught I know. Will you venture to say that those who vote for a man to office, thereby approve of all his opinions? Then, according to this kind of proof, many of your friends and supwith your friends' opinions, and ought to be as

Let us now examine the letter, whose author parting a strength and vi you denounce with so much bitterness, and see known to the partakers of the former. The waif that does not record such opinions as give a ges of the poor, I co-fess, are small, owing to flat contradiction to your charge of Mr. Van the dense population; yet their clothing and Buren's being an abolitionist : That letter denies, in express terms, that Congress has any constitutional right to interfere with the question of Slavery amongst the States, and that it is "inexpedient" to interfere with the matter in the District of Columbia. This, in your wisdom, you pronounce, in the common slang of the day, " non-committal," and "full of casustry." He thinks it inexpedient to interfere with the question of Slavery in the District of Columbia; and for thus thinking, and his friends in Congress for thusacting and voting, are denounced by your would-be-Excellency with evasion, and a time-serving policy. Do not the Resolutions of Mr. Pinckney (of South-Carolina) recently adopt ed in the House of Representatives, by the large

the exposition. The exposition of each of the state of the exposition of each of each of the exposition of each of the exposition of each of each of each of each of each of e at least enutled to as much respect as yourself. that all is commotion and aguation; and that ling virtues of the Scotch people—we are well at least enulled to as much respect as yourself.

Such a course may command the approbation the very "cords of the confederacy" are likely persuaded he has done his country no more than House of Delegates, which you will be pleased Sten a course may command the appropriate of Delegates, who are themselves candidates for podanger, it is owing to such inflammatory and mirable system of education; and her people rash spirits as yours of.

But, say you, Mr. Van Buren is a Northern intelligence and enterprise.] man-"he is not of us"-and therefore is not to. be supported by the South! I regret to find such a sentiment advanced by one who is a candidate for office in our State. If me are to act upon such a principle, is it not to be expected the non slave holding States will be driven to do likewise? Was this the feeling that animated Duff Green, you greatly deceive yourself. The our forefathers, when they proclaimed thempublic have too long known the character of selves free and independent? Was it the feeling of the Father of his Country, when he invoked his countrymen to stiffe every thing like sectional prejudice? Has this been the feeling which men for President? These are questions which ought to put you to the blush, unless you be dead to every feeling of pride and patriotism.

Your charge, "that Mr. Van Buren has belonged to all parties and has betrayed them all" -is one of those news paper political flourishes. that is too common-place, and has been too often repeated, to have deserved a place even in your bitter epistle, replete as it is with such illiberal, unfounded slang, aud exploded accusations. The answer to it is, that he has uniformly and him in Congress, and who are as much alive to general considerations which induced me to take "our interests and institutions" as Gen. Edw'd that liberty.

Are all these, their supporters, friends of its truth. You have shewn yourself too much Branches of the Government. Yet in defiance of and should I do so, being constrained to depart and associates, to be forgiven their errors, because | blinded by prejudice, and too easily duped by they are now united a opposition to Gen. JACE- false appearances, to be entitled to credit, where son and his Administration? And yet these the conduct of political opponents is concerned. deceive others, by such false clamour.

As you have manifested so ready a disposition to prefer charges against others, let me invite you to the stand, and we shall see how candidly you will answer the following interrogatories .the last Presidential election, was so entirely sa If you are not bound to answer the writer of this, you are at least bound to make public your opin-Even one of the committee inviting you to be a can- ions, before you can expect the support of the

Were you in favor of renewing the charter of the United States Bank?

Do you approve of the charter which has been recently granted by the Legislature of Pennsyl-

Do you admit the right of Instruction, or de

Were you not in favor of South-Carolina nullification?

Did you not, when in Congress, vote against he appropriation asked for by Gen. Jackson, for If yea, what were your reasons assigned in your printed circular?

yourself believe the charge to be founded in I to decide how far you are entitled to its support. A REPUBLICAN.

> · And neither set of resolutions brought forward by the joint committee on the subject in our last Legislature, goes one whit farther than ings of the day Mr. Van Buren. He pronounces it wrong, "in-

## A WORD FOR THE POOR.

Sir: Under the head of "Bondage," you in Europe. I read it with some degree of confidence, as to the truth of the statement, till I classes of the industrious Scotch, meat, except land are under bondage to the nobles; and that they are in a state of starvation, having, like the other countries mentioned, to subsist upon "gruel, chestnuts," &c. during six days of the week. Such, at least, would be the construction put upon it by all unacquainted with the present condition of that enlightened country.

Is it possible, under these circumstances, that industrious as they are, they could give to their sons that liberal education, which gains them porters are abolitionists. You, yourself, nomi- honor and preferment in every quarter of the nated Mr. Meares for Governor, at the last ses- world? Instead of their being in subjection to sion of the Legislature, and voted for him, as the aristocracy, they are a free and independent did all your party. Yet they have refused to people; pay no direct taxes; yet, by means of bring Mr. Meares before the public as their the Parochial Schools, established by law, and candidate, because of his federal opinions. By supported by the land holders, they are enabled your own rule, however, you are to be charged to give all their children an education adapted to their station in life. They have meat at table Thus far, your proof is turned against yourself ety of complicated and highly seasoned dishes, and friends, if it be entitled to any respect; how yet is there not wanting an abundance of good far that is the case, is left to others to decide. | substantial food, pleasing to the palate, and im-

other necessaries are in proportion. How the Review, from which you copied, came to place such an article in its columns, I cannot determine; but this I know, that what little I col. James Gadsden has been appointed myself of it, to state in that way the various have said is drawn from actual observation, as Quarter Master General of the Florida considerations which have induced me to dismany of your most respectable citizens could Militia—an appointment which is deem sent from the opinions of the General Assembly, mother country : the fresh wound cannot bear ed well adapted to the critical state of af as set forth in these resolutions. Without such

The article alluded to, we copied from some one called Dade County, in honor of the la-me. \* And so did Mr. Calhoun, not only vote for, of our exchange papers, (taken originally from mented Maj. Dade who fell in a recent en-The Richmond Whig unequivocally acquits ing contrast between the abundant means of sub- gagement with the Seminoles. Mr. Van Baren of this seckless accusation:-Ed. sistence in our country, and the scanty supplies.

vote of 163 to 47, express the same thing, and no of first food among the poor in Europe generally, thing more? It only asserts that "Congress We are very ready to admit, that England and ought not to interfere with Slavery in the Dis- Scotland, relatively speaking, form an exception ought not to interfere with blank of the picture draws by the Reviewer of the scanty or Tazewell, giving his reasons for declining to to the picture draws by the Reviewer of the scanty or Tazewell, giving his reasons for declining to to the picture draws by the Reviewer of the scanty or Tazewell, giving his reasons for declining to to the picture draws by the Reviewer of the scanty or Tazewell, giving his reasons for declining to to the picture draws by the Reviewer of the scanty or Tazewell, giving his reasons for declining to to the picture draws by the Reviewer of the scanty or Tazewell, giving his reasons for declining to to the picture draws by the Reviewer of the scanty or Tazewell, giving his reasons for declining to to the picture draws by the Reviewer of the scanty or Tazewell, giving his reasons for declining to to the picture draws by the Reviewer of the scanty or Tazewell, giving his reasons for declining to to the picture draws by the Reviewer of the scanty or Tazewell, giving his reasons for declining to the picture draws by the Reviewer of the scanty or Tazewell, giving his reasons for declining to the picture draws by the Reviewer of the scanty or Tazewell, giving his reasons for declining to the picture draws by the Reviewer of the scanty or Tazewell, giving his reasons for declining to the picture draws by the Reviewer of the scanty or Tazewell, giving his reasons for declining to the picture draws by the Reviewer of the scanty or Tazewell, giving his reasons for declining to the picture draws by the Reviewer of the scanty or Tazewell, giving his reasons for declining to the picture draws by the Reviewer of the scanty or Tazewell, giving his reasons for declining to the picture draws by the Reviewer of the scanty or Tazewell, giving his reasons for declining to the picture draws by the Reviewer of the scanty or Tazewell, giving his reasons for declining to the picture draws by the Reviewer of the scanty or Tazewell, giving his reasons for declining to the picture draws by the Reviewer of the s the temper of your letter; you are prepared to heard, at least one emigrant from "Scotia" say unite with that mad man, Wise, in denouncing himself, that in some parts of his county, the indithe pious Pinekney, and those who voted with gent portion of the population would consider it an extravagent indulgence (even where they is a meak effusion-contradictory, and inconclu-The recorded opinions of Mr. Van Buren, could well afford it) to gratify themselves with sive; and nothing but the madness of partizan prove him to be opposed, upon constitutional the luxury of meat oftener than two or three times grounds, to any interference with the question of a week. In Ireland, it is a well established fact, slavery. These opinions are satisfactory to every that perhaps a million of the inhabitants do not to so puerile a step. Southern man who, in his heart, desires an end possess the means of tasting meat oftener than of the question. It is only those who, like your once a week-while thousands do not see a self, wish to agitate and keep alive the excitepound of flesh in their pots for months together. 23, the Speaker communicated the following
ment, and turn it to political effect, that are disWith regard to what our correspondent says letter from the Governor—which was read by satisfied. You deceive yourself : Our people about the general diffusion of education through the Clerk: famed, the world over, for their learning, their

FRANKING PRIVILEGE. The following Letter of President Jackson, vindicating himself from the charges made by the opposition-that he had unlawfully and unconstitutionally abused the franking privilege in addressing several copies of the Extra Globe, to members of the Tennessee and Alabama Legislatures, cannot fail to be satisfactory to all who are disposed to listen to a candid and honest explanation. That the President did not didly stated by him. The letter is addressed to members. Mr. A. O. P. Nicholson, a distinguished member of the Tennessee legislature, and was not intenthe President for the abuse of this privilege?

GEN. JACKSON'S LETTER. Washington, Dec. 18, 1835. SIR: Having understood that exceptions relation in which you stand to some, at least, in own State; has filled the highest office by their have been taken to the liberty I took in addresspresent, opposed by the federal party—and still Globes which contained Col. Benton's speeches, by requested to perform, announce plainly, that enjoys the confidence of the purest patriots in the enforcing the adoption of his resolution, to exland. His political course has been marked and punge from the journals of the Senate certain Let us now examine your proof. In this ex- approved by the virtuous Madison, and the ven- proceedings of that body condemning my conerable Macon,-to say nothing of other men in duct in the removal of the Deposites, I think it the South, who have long known and acted with not improper to place you in possession of the

refused to enter my protest apon the journals. be different from mine. vania? And will you favor the introduction of the reasons on which Col. Benton's motion rested, should be justly regarded by all as unworthy Branches, or Agencies, in this State? Or, will Thus assailed, how was I to guard, protect and of the high trust confided to me, if I were capavou unite in forbidding their notes being circu- defend my constitutional rights, but by making ble of permitting any consideration whatever, whether that is supported by proof, or founded in you approve of Mr. Mangum's course in refusing within my reach, and I am acquainted with gard my most sacred obligations. And, as I

gally with the privilege of circulating under my cur such criminality on their part. frank, any documents or papers which I deem furnish expositions of the public questions, which and while so approved, it is my duty to act in

To those who know the manner in which the your proof? His recorded opinions, you say, expedient," for Congress to touch the subject franking privilege of the members of Congress and the committee's resolutions say no more—in that of the Rank, and other interests in conflict with the Rank, and other interests in conflict with the Rank an fact, they concede the power of Congress: And of the Bank, and other interests in conflict with and his letter to a certain gentleman of Georgia. these resolutions were supported and voted for the measures I have deemed it my duty to pursue, it must be a matter of surprise to hear that the great right of self defence has not been exercised by me, without exciting discontent. Such discontent, I am sure has never been felt or manifested by any person really friendly to the prinhave, in your last week's Standard, given a very ciples I have supported, or to the public cause quested to transmit, require a palpable violation

I am very respectfully, Your obedient servant, ANDREW JACKSON. Mr. A. O. P. Nicholson, member of the Ternessee Legislature.

MILEAGE OF MEMBERS. Rencher, the following select committee has been appointed by the Speaker:

Rencher, of North Carolina Taliaferro, of Virginia Bean, of N. Hampshire Grennell, of Massachusetts Toucey, of Connecticut Pearce, of Rhode Island Allen, of Vermont, Wm. K. Fuller, of New York Dickerson, of New Jersey Heister, of Pennsylvania Milligan, of Maryland Hopkins, of Virginia Manning, of South Carolina Glasscock, of Georgia Underwood, of Kentucky Johnson, of Tennessee Whittlesev, of Ohio Ripley, of Louisiana Kirmard, of Indiana Reynolds, of Illinois Dickson, of Mississippi Lyon, of Alabama

Harrison, of Missouri.

mother country: the fresh wound cannot bear ed well adapted to the critical state of all permission, however, not even my own vindications poor" by publishing this, and you also learn from the Pensacola Gazette, will confer a favour on their friend and well that a new country has been organized by [We very cheerfully give place to the above. River, and including Indian Key, to be sembly to employ in these resolutions towards

Balt. Pat.

GOV. TAZEWELL'S SUBTERFUGE.

Below will be found the message of Governor Tazewell, giving his reasons for declining to This message is the veriest piece of official twattle we have for a long time met with. It feeling could have betrayed Gov. Tazewell in

In the House of Delegates, Tuesday, Feb

Executive Department, Feb. 22, 1836. SIR: Inclosed is a communication for the

Respectfully, your ob't serv't, LITTLETON W. TAZEWELL. To the SPEAKER of the House of Delegates.

To the House of Delegates. \* from the journal of the Senate of the United States, a resolution of that body. By the last of the resolutions contained in this

paper, I am requested to perform two several acts. I am desired to transmit these resolutions to each of the Senators from Virginia, in the Congress of the United States, and also to acoverstep the boundary of his right, and that in company this communication with a request to the gold currency requires immediate and

Neither of these acts I am thus requested to ded for publicity, but by the earnest solicitation perform is embraced within the sphere of any of some eighteen or twenty respectable members duty assigned to the Governor of this Common of that body, Mr. Nicholson was induced to of wealth, either by its Constitution or laws; but, of the General Assembly, if by doing so, I was not obliged to add my approbation to their resolves. and to unite my solicitation to their commands. Such a conclusion, however, is inevitable, for both these acts are considered by the General Assembly as merely voluntary on my part, to

impeached me, and I was deprived of the privil to them this my determination, to the end, that lege secured to every American citizen, of being if the General Asembly think it proper, the heard in defence. I protested against so glaring task which I have been requested to perform,

Col. Benton, animated by a proper sense of the No ordinary circumstances would justify me. outrages thus committed by the Senate, moved even to myself, in declining to co-operate with only failed to take part in my detence, but to give effect to their wishes ; and in that mode moved to strike out the word expunge, and all which to them might seem most proper. But I no other, it is manifest that the circulation of cannot consider the resolutions I am requested

useful to the country, or which are designed to are approved by my most deliberate jndgment; grow out of the Legislative or Executive proceed- conformity with them. Should I not do so, I should offend against my own conscience; and

The courtesy and respect due to a co-ordinate department of the Government, restrain me from stating here the various considerations I have expressed, that the resolutions I am reof the Constitution of the United States. The same motives induce me to abstain from characterizing the act I am requested to perform, in soliciting honorable and highminded functionaries of Virginia to do that which, if it is their duty to do, they will surely perform without any officious request from me , and, if it is contrary to their duty, none ought to desire of them to

The adoption of these resolutions must be considered by all, as sufficient evidence that they who have sanctioned them by their approving votes, think differently from me in these particulars. This, their opinion, has now passed inwould ill become me to address an argument to the body itself which has so decided, to shew that this its solemn, and recorded, and promulgated judgment was erroneous. It was neces sary for my own justification to state the fact, that I did not concur in this judgment, but to do more than this would be as improper as it would be now useless. Hence I am restrained from

But, if it should please the General Assembly either in kindness to me, or in justice to the people of Virginia, our common sovereign, to permit me to spread upon their journals a docu ment respectful to those to whom it will be ad dressed, and dutiful to that sovereign to which Florida. - We learn from Florida, that only our allegiance is due, I should be gratified the Legislative Council of Florida, en which Department I am addressed in terms of L. W. TAZEWELL.

Senators, the following preamble and resolution this calamity.

were introduced into the House of Belegates by Mr. Watking, requesting the Speakers of the two Houses to transmit them ; and, after a good deal of discussion, adopted, by a vote of ayes 79, nues 40. In the Senate, they were also adopted the fairs, viz: same day. So that his Excellency is foiled on that tack.

PREAMBLE AND RESOLUTION. Whereas, a "preamble and resolutions upon on the 20th day of the present month (Febr') 1836;) and by one of the said resolutions the Governor of this Commonwealth was requested from Virginia in the Congress of the United States, with a request that they lay the same before the Senate;" and whereas the Governor of this Commonwealth has refused to transmit the aforesaid preamble and resolutions in pursuance of the request aforesaid, and contrary to the usage of the Executive of this State:

Hesolved, &c. That the Speakers of the Sen I have just received a paper containing the atc and House of Delegates, be, and they are Preamble and resolutions adopted by the Gene- hereby requested forthwith to transmit the aforeral Assembly upon the subject of expunging said preamble and resolutions to each of the same before the Senate of the United States.

SUPPRESSION OF SMALL NOTES.

The near prospect of a large increase o

has governed the Republicans of the North for justice to himself and his country, he was com- the Senators, on my part, that they would lay accelerated steps for the suppression of the last furly years, in their support of Southern nelled to resort to this course, is plainly and can-the Senators, on my part, that they would lay pelled to resort to this course, is plainly and can the same before that body of which they are small notes, without which the gold which is coined at our mints will soon begin to be exported. The new gold coin already coined is about six millions of dollars: the Neapolitan indemnity, at \$1,250,000, is orfer it for publication. Who will now censure as neither is thereby prohibited to him, I should dered home in gold; and the French innot have hesitated to comply with the requests demnity, of which near about four million are due, is also ordered home in the same coin. All this will go to our mint to be recoined as fast as it arrives. Add to these the terms employed in the resolutions, as well items, which of themselves amount to five relation in which you stand to some, at least, in own State; has filled the highest onice by their sing to some of my fellow citizens, the Extra as the very nature of one of the acts I am thereour State Legislature, ought to have induced you wote; has been, on all occasions, as he is on the Globes which contained Col. Benton's speeches, he required to the contained col. Benton's speeches, he required to the contained collection of dollars, the customary supplies from our own mines of eight or nine hundred thousand dollars, and from commerce those who faithfully exert their power to the performance of which, I am not compelled of one or two millions, and the gold coined by the obligations of my legal duties. There-fore it would be impossible for me to avoid the conclusions I have stated, should I comply with these requests. Even an addition to the com-"our integests and institutions" as Gen. Edw'd that interity.

By my oath of office, I am not only bound to munication I am requested to make, of such a gold coin. Now, the whole quantity of thern man in principle, in feeling and in interest, and in every way opposed to the South. What is your proof? Why, that he voted for the Ta-18 your proof s way, man ne voted for the 1a- Jessen to admire, out whose cause (for reasons out to guard, protect and defend to the best three panic, was computed at from twenty-five riff, and is therefore opposed to the South, all best known to yourself) you have deserted—An, my abilities. Mr. Clay's resolution arraigning arrangement of the Court of th DEST KNOWN to yourself) you have described—AN. and trying me without a hearing, violated the expressed wishes of the General Assembly, and to thirty millions, so that we shall soon have ipg and of trying Martin Van Buren, now gives rights of the House of Representatives, to which, therefore would not comport, as I think, with half as much gold in circulation as we had as the grand inquest of the Notion, exclusively that respectful consideration which is due to in specie altogether two years ago. But as his political friends in the South? He, too, voted for the tariff, after being one of its ablest of the last Legislature, that they practised evavoted for the tariff, after being one of its ablest of the last Legislature, that they practised evalue of the Constitution of the United States, are exposence of the Constitution of the United States, are exposence of the Constitution of the United States, are exposence of the Constitution of the Constit not my purpose to inquire. The fact that the ments, and cannot assume without usurping the assembly must expose me to an imputation culation of notes under twenty dollars be submit it then to you, whether the first due what becomes of Heavy Clay, the great champi- is not my purpose to inquire. The fact that the powers conferred upon the other co-ordinate that, in justice to myself, I ought to disclaim; stopped. All the Bank Whigs are now ty we owe to the People who have confided the Constitution, those resolutions were introdu- from the course which my respect for them at work to multiply Banks with millions to us their power is not to place our counced into the Senate, and acted upon by that body; would induce me to adopt; no alternative is left of capital, to flood the country with paper, try in such an attitude as always to be so and according to their language, I was declared for me, but to decline compliance with their reson and his Administration? And yet these the conduct of political opponents is concerned. Suits of the United States, as the only withstanding the H. of Representatives had not pectful manner; and I hasten to communicate thing that can regulate the currency and save the country. This is the game now an attempt to violate the Constitution, and de may be promptly assigned to some other agent, in time. On this point Mr. Benton has prive me of my individual rights, but the Senate whose situation or opinious, in this respect, may moved in the Senate. A few days ago he mencement of hostilities during the recess to expunge the illegal proceedings from its jour-that should be under consideration, a clause hals. Judge White from my own State, not any act on my part, that they might think useful enacting that no bank note of a less denomination than twenty dollars shall be hereknown to the people how and wherein they even my sincere wish to comply with the request nor shall any bank note of any other de- estly recommend to you, therefore, to make have been violated? If this was the only mode of the General Assembly, to cause me to disre- nomination be so offered unless the same such provisions, that in no future time we shall be payable and paid on demand in Col. Benton's speeches was not only proper in itself, but was demanded by public duty to the ble violation of the Constitution of the United States, I should incur guilt, from which not even specie at the place were offered and constitution of the United specie at the place were offered and constitution of the United specie at the place were offered and constitution of the United species at the place were offered and constitution of the United species at the place were offered and constitution of the United species at the place were offered and constitution of the United species at the place were offered and constitution of the United species at the place were offered and constitution of the United species at the place were offered and constitution of the United species at the place were offered and constitution of the United species at the place were offered and constitution of the United species at the place were offered and constitution of the United species at the place were offered and constitution of the United species at the place were offered and constitution of the United species at the place were offered and constitution of the United species at the place were offered and constitution of the United species at the place were offered and constitution of the United species at the place were offered and constitution of the United species at the place were offered and constitution of the United species at the place were offered and constitution of the United species at the place were offered and constitution of the United species at the place were offered and constitution of the United species at the place were offered and constitution of the United species at the place were offered and constitution of the United species at the place were offered and constitution of the United species at the place were offered and constitution of the United species at the place were offered and constitution of the United species at the place were offered and constitution of the United species at the place were offered and principles involved in the proceedings of the Set the approving voice of the present General As- vertible into gold and silver upon the spot removing the Indians West of the Mississippi? nate, and their perusal certainly endangered no sembly would suffice to absolve me, were I to at the will of the holder, and without depolitical right of the people, or of the right of lend my aid knowingly in any way to give effect lay or loss to him." This is the first step by those from whom all its means are de-When you shall "candidly and manfully"

But independently of the special reason which when you shall "candidly and manfully"

But independently of the special reason which guilt be aggravated, if while entertaining these existed in this case, I hold myself as clothed less opinions, I should dare to request others to insulate the public will be able to such a purpose. Greatly indeed would this guilt be aggravated, if while entertaining these opinions, I should dare to request others to insulate the public will be able to such a purpose. Greatly indeed would this guilt be aggravated, if while entertaining these opinions, I should dare to request others to insulate the public will be able to such a purpose. Greatly indeed would this guilt be aggravated, if while entertaining these opinions, I should dare to request others to insulate the public will be able to such a purpose. Greatly indeed would this guilt be aggravated, if while entertaining these opinions, I should dare to request others to insulate the public will be able to such a purpose. Greatly indeed would this guilt be aggravated, if while entertaining these opinions, I should dare to request others to insulate the public will be able to such a purpose. Greatly indeed would this guilt be aggravated, if while entertaining these opinions, I should dare to request others to insulate the public will be able to such a purpose. Greatly indeed would this guilt be aggravated, if while entertaining these opinions, I should dare to request others. very moderate step, for it only applies to lightened forecast. I may be mistaken in these opinions, but they the payment of notes from the federal Government, the receiving of them is not affected by this amendment, but will remain for a subsequent step. On the suppression as, by this I should justly merit the scorn and of notes under twenty dollars, there will contempt of my fellow-citizens, I presume I probably be much more unanimity than is sions ago, in the modified recharter of the Bank of the United States, a clause was inserted by the unanimous voice of both which have induced me to entertain the opinion | Honses, for restricting the Bank from issuing notes under twenty dollars. Mr. WEBSTER moved that clause in the Senfor Bank notes; and in Holland's life of Van Buren, chapter XIX, Mr. Van Buren for war." is shown to be in favor of the same policy. We may then anticipate great unnanimily In pursuance of the Resolution adopted by perform it, especially one who cannot claim au- in Congress, in adopting not only the prethe House of Representatives, on motion of Mr. thurity of any kind to determine such a question sent motion of Mr. BENTON for excluding small notes from federal payments, but also the next and natural one of excluding them from federal receipts.

Small Gold Coins .- Messrs. Gillet of New York, Smith of Maine, Patton of Virginia, Connor of North Carolina, Johnson of Louisiana, Holsey of Georgia, Ingersoll of Pennsylvania, French of Kentucky and Calhoun of Mass.,-have been appointed a select committee to inquire into the expediency of providing by in the two periods of 1830 and 1835, as presenting my own views of this subject to the law for coining GOLD COINS of the denom- well as the amount of paper in circulation. General Assembly, for the sincerity of whose inations of one, two, three and four dollars, The account would then, according to the expressed opinions I entertain the same respect and and also whether any addition to the bank returns and estimates, stand thus: number of branch mints is required by the interest of the country.

Another Fire in New York .- Welearn from the New York papers of Thursday, that a fire broke out that morning between 4 and 5 o'clock, in the spacious five story building, known as the "Methodist Book Concern," The whole front and back buildings, with their contents, were destroyed, including the account books. The loss is estimated at Two hundred will confer a favour on their friend and well that a new county has been organized by partment of the Government of my country, by only ten thousand were insured in the the Legislative Council of Florida, en which Department I am addressed in terms of bracing the country bordering on New such courtesy as it has pleased the General Asthousand in three of the insolvent company, and some thirty bracing the country bordering on New such courtesy as it has pleased the General Asthousand in three of the insolvent company of small notes in several of the States, the panies of the city. The whole edition of amount of specie in the pockets of the peothe Christian Advocate, for the week, was ple has been increased. The efforts of the In consequence of the refusal of the Governor consumed - Upwards of two hundred per-

The Prench Question Settled. In Senate, Monday, Feb. 22. The President transmitted the follow-

ing Message in relation to our French af-To the Senate and House of Representatives. transmit, herewith, to Congress, copies of the correspondence between the Secretary of State and the Charge d'Affairs of His Britannic Majesty, relative to the subject of expunging from the journals of fairs of His Britannic Majesty, relative to the Senate of the United States a resolution of the mediation of Great Britain in our disthat body, and relative to the right of instruc- agreement with France, and to the deter-

tion," were passed by this General Assembly, mination of the French Government to execute the Treaty of Indemnification without further delay, on the application to transmit the same "to each of the Senators for payment by the agent of the United States. The grounds upon which the mediation

is accepted will be found fully developed in the correspondence. On the part of France, the mediation had been publicly accepted before the offer of it could be received here. Whilst each of the two Governments has. thus discovered a just solicitude to resort to all honorable means of adjusting amicably the controversy between them, it is a Senators from Virginia in the Congress of the United States, with a request that they lay the has been rendered unnecessary. Under such circumstances, the anticipation may be confidently indulged that the disagreement etween the United States and France will not have produced more than a temporary estrangement. The healing effects of time, a just consideration of the powerful motives for a cordial good und rstanding between the two Nations, the strong inducements each has to respect and esteem the other, will no doubt soon obliterate from their remembrance all trace of that disagreement.

Of the elevated and disinterested part the Government of Great Britain has acted, and was prepared to act, I have already had occasion to express my high sense. Universal respect, and the consciousness of meriting it, are with Governments as with men, the just rewards of preserve peace, restore harmony, and perpetuate good will.

I may be permitted, I trust, at this time, without a suspicion of the most remote deor branch of the Government, to refer to the want of effective preparation in which our country was found at the late crisis. From the nature of our institutions, the movements of the Government in preparafence as to afford no inducement to other nations to presume upon our forhearance, or o expect important advantages from a playing, and the Democracy must begin sudden assult, either upon our seacoast, or our interior frontier. In case of the comgave notice, "That he would offer as an of Congress, the time inevitably clapsing amendment to the general appropriation before that body could be called together. even under the most favorable circumstances, would be pregnant with danger, and, if we escaped without signal disasafter offered in payment in any case what- ter or national dishonor, the hazard of both soever in which money is to be paid by the unnecessarily incurred, could not fail to United States or Post Office Department; excite a feeling of deep repreach. I earnshall be found without ample means to repel aggression, even although it may come upon us without a note of warning. We are now, fortunately, so situated, that the. expenditure for this purpose will not be

In behalf of these suggestions, I cannot forbear repeating the wise precepts of one whose counsels cannot be forgotten: "The United States ought not to indulge a persuasion that, contrary to the order of human the history of every other nation abounds. There is a rank due to the United States among nations which will be withheld, if absolutely lost, by the reputation of weakness. If we desire to avoid insult, we must be able to repel it. If we desire to ate. In his last annual message, President secure peace, one of the most powerful in-Jackson named twenty dollars as the limit struments of our rising prosperity, it must be known that we are, at all times, ready

> ANDREW JACKSON. February 22, 1836.

BANK NOTES AND SPECIE.

The last Telegraph, in an article on banking and the currency, shows, from the table given by the Treasury Department, that there has been an increase in the paper circulation of the country of between 42 and 43 millions of doltars in the last five years, and argues from it, that the efforts of ... the administration to increase the amount of specie had failed. To state the case. fairly, the Telegraph ought to give the am't of specie in the vaults of the banks

PECIE. \$103,600,000 843,937,625 61,300,000

22,114,917 increase, \$42,300.000 \$21 822,708 Increase of paper circulation in the ratio of 69 per cent.

Increase of specie in the vaults of the banks in the ratio of 97 per cent. In 1830 the banks had, for every paper

dollar in circulation, 36 cents in specie in their vaults.

In 1835 the banks had, for ever paper dollar in circulation, 42 cents in specie in

to transmit the instructing resolutions to the sons are thrown out of employment by have not therefore, been wholly without